Arizona Copper Company, Office (Greenlee County Alternative School)

Clifton Townsite

Coronado Boulevard
Clifton

Greenlee County

Arizona

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PHOTOGRAPHS WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Western Region
Department of the Interior
San Francisco, California 94107

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY, OFFICE (Greenlee County Alternative School)

HABS No. AZ-174·C HABS ARIZ G-CLIFT, 9C-

Location:

Clifton Townsite, Coronado Boulevard, Clifton, Greenlee County, Arizona

Significance:

Associated with the Arizona Copper Company and with the development of Clifton. The building is also an outstanding exemple of commercial architecture in Clifton, influenced by the Renaissance Revivel style.

Description:

This two-story commercial building is sited at the base of e cliff within the canyon of the Sen Francisco River. Coronado Bouleverd (Arizona Highway 666), Clifton's main thoroughfare, borders the eest property line. The building's plen originally was thet of an elongated rectangle with one front projection on each end. In 1910 e wing wes edded, of identicel construction to the original, terminating in another front projection, which gave the building its present appearance with three symmetrically placed projections. The extenor meterials include brick wells with sandstone quoins, window heeds and sills, end belt courses; end esphelt shingle roofing. The roof is e low-pitched hip with gablet dormers. The eeves are supported with decoretive knee-braced brackets. All of the original windows heve been replaced with fixed glazing. Severelof the windows have been boarded up or infilled. The original wood entry doors heve been replaced with eluminum storefront units. A modern eddition was mede to the north side of the building.

History:

The northern portion of this building wes constructed in 1904 by the Arizona Copper Compeny for its general offices. The southern portion of the building was added in 1910 to house the offices of the Arizone and New Mexico Railwey, an A.C. Co. subsidiery. The A.C. Co. announced in February of 1904 that it would construct a new office building, steting that it would be "a two-story ornament for the town." The Company broke ground during the first week of April in 1904, and soon began the work of laying the foundation. A.C. Co. construction superintendent Emil Schumann designed the building and directed the construction effort. On Monday, June 5, 1904, the Company held an elaborate cornerstone ceremony for the building. A.C. President and General Menager James Colquhoun wielded the trowel and leid the stone. Officials placed copies of newspapers and e short history of the A.C. Co. behind the stone.

In contrast to the ceremony for the north half of the building, the A.C. Co. edded the south wing with little fenfare in 1910. Construction started in Jenuery with most of the brick work being completed by Februery. The south wing wes constructed to match the north half of the building exactly. The new space was occupied by the Arizone and New Mexico Reilway as its offices. A contemporery observer noted that the building represented a work of "modern architecture."

Windows in the building had been arranged to let ample natural light into the offices.2

In 1921, after Phelps Dodge purchased the holdings of the A.C. Co., it sold the railroad division to the El Paso and Southwestern system. After January 1, 1922, the Arizona and New Mexico Railway became the El Paso and Southwestern. This left little need for offices in Clifton. In February, the Gila Valley Bank and Trust Co. announced that it would move its banking operations into the offices formerly occupied by the A&NM. After April 1, the south half of the building housed the bank, while Phelps Dodge continued to use offices in the north half. In June of 1922, the Gile Valley Bank and Trust Co. merged with Valley Bank of Phoenix and thereafter was known as Valley Bank. Valley Bank operated in the building continuously until December of 1985, when it closed the branch after a landslide dumped debris onto the building. In recent years the building hes housed the offices of the Copper Era newspaper and the Greenlee County Alternative School.³

Sources (endnotes):

- 1. Copper Era February 25, 1904 (I, 3: 1); April 9, 1904 (I, 3: 1); April 21, 1904 (I, 3:1); June 9, 1904 (I, 3: 1). In his 1924 memoir, Colquhoun called Schumann an "incomparable millwinght," James Colquhoun The History of the Clifton-Morenci Mining Oistrict (London: John Murray, 1924), p. 57.
- 2. Copper Era Februery 10, 1910 (I, 3: 1); March 31, 1910 (I, 3: 2); April 7, (I, 3: 4).
- 3. <u>Copper Era Oecember 30, 1921 (I, 1: 6)</u>; Februery 24, 1922 (I, 4: 1); June 23, 1922 (I, 1: 1); <u>Arizona Republic</u> (Phoenix) Oecember 11, 1985.

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